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Shan-shan, and Shan-tung mines, through the use of these new methods, amounted to 31.2 percent of the national production. New mining methods were adopted at the Ping-hsiang Coal Mine in the Central and South China District in the last quarter of 1950.

Since the adoption of new mining methods, the following achievements have been noted:

1. Reduction in casualties. By the final quarter of 1950, the fatality rate had fallen 76.4 percent, and the injury rate, 43.6 percent, from the first-quarter figure. There have been no deaths at Location 150 of the Hao-kang Mine during the past year.

2. Increase in recovery, extension of productive life of mine shafts, and reduction in waste of national resources. By raising the rate of recovery, various Northeast mines in 1950 spared the nation a possible loss of 3 million tons of coal. Reduction of coal waste at the mining face has also eliminated losses from spontaneous combustion.

3. Increase in production efficiency and reduction in material waste. In 1950, the nation's state-operated mines saved 6.7 million man-hours. The average 1950 reduction in the use of timber, based on the 1949 figure, was 5.86 percent for North and East China and 31.84 percent for the Northeast.

4. Improvement in revolutionary production ideology and in the suppression of conservatism among the technicians.

The Second Coal-Mining Conference, held in April 1951, set the following vital goals: (1) to increase mechanization and adopt revolutionary methods, with the aid of Soviet specialists, (2) to improve installation and maintenance of overhead, (3) to use air hammers to exploit schistose strata, (4) to strengthen technical controls, (5) to organize a program to educate the miners in over-all mechanized production, and (6) to set up or reconstruct factories for the manufacture of mining machinery and to arrange proper distribution of machinery for the exploitation and transport of coal. (3)

A general report from Chi-an, Kiangsi Province, indicates that coal production at the T'ien-ho Coal Mine has risen as a result of the recent patriotic emulation movements. Workers have also effected a considerable saving in the materials and time required to repair machinery. (4)

SOURCES

1. Tai-yuan, Shansi Jih-pao, 19 May 51
2. Ibid., 22 May 51
3. Peiping, Jen-min Jin-pao, 23 May 51
4. Nan-ch'ang, Kiangsi Jih-pao, 12 May 51

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